

In the claims:

1. **(currently amended)** A method for use in the analysis of gene or protein expression information, comprising the steps of: ~~[[,]]~~
  - (a) accessing gene or protein expression data for a number of genes or proteins comprising expression levels of G genes or proteins in S in a number of samples, wherein said data comprises expression levels, and wherein the S said samples may be are classified into ~~[[C]]~~ a number of classes representing cellular states;
  - (b) determining a first measure of ~~the~~ variability of expression levels of each a gene or protein in the for a number of samples; data as a whole; and
  - (c) determining a second measure of ~~the~~ variability of expression levels of each a gene or protein within a sample; and each class of sample  
using the first measure of variability and the second measure of variability in an analysis of gene or protein expression information.
2. **(currently amended)** The method of claim 1, further comprising the step of:
  - (d) determining a between group measure of variability, wherein said between group measure of variability is determined by determining calculating the difference between the said second measure of variability determined in (c) from the and said first measure of variability determined in (b).
3. **(currently amended)** The method of claim 1, further comprising the step of:  
generating a comparison of ~~the~~ said first measure of variability ~~determined in (b) to the said second measure[[s]] of variability determined in (c).~~

4. **(currently amended)** The method of claim 2, further comprising the step of:  
generating a comparison of ~~the~~ said second measure of variability  
~~determined in (e) to the~~ said between group measure of variability ~~determined in~~  
~~(d).~~
5. **(currently amended)** The method of claim ~~[[1]]~~ 3, wherein ~~the~~ said comparison  
comprises determining ~~the~~ a ratio ~~of the measure of variability of (e) to the~~  
~~measure of variability of (b).~~
6. **(currently amended)** The method of claim 2, wherein ~~the~~ said comparison  
comprises determining ~~the~~ a ratio ~~of the measure of variability of (e) to the~~  
~~measure of variability of (d).~~
7. **(currently amended)** The method of claim 3, wherein ~~the~~ said comparison  
comprises calculating a Wilks' lambda score.
8. **(currently amended)** The method of claim 3, wherein ~~the~~ said comparison  
comprises scaling the first measure of variability ~~of (b)~~ by the second measure of  
variability ~~of (e).~~
9. **(currently amended)** The method of claim 1, wherein ~~the~~ said first measure of  
variability is selected from the group consisting of ~~[[:]]~~ variance and kurtosis; and  
wherein said second measure of variability is selected from the group consisting  
of variance and kurtosis.
10. **(currently amended)** The method of claim 1, wherein ~~[[G]]~~ said number of genes  
or proteins is one.
11. **(currently amended)** The method of claim 1, wherein ~~[[G]]~~ said number of genes  
or proteins is two or greater.

12. **(currently amended)** The method of claim 1, wherein  $[[C]]$  said number of classes is two or greater, and wherein  $[[S]]$  said number of genes or proteins is equal to or greater than  $[[C]]$  said number of classes.
13. **(original)** The method of claim 1, wherein the data is organized into a data matrix  $X_k$  for each class  $k$ , and wherein each data matrix is organized such that  $X(i,j)$  is the expression of gene  $j$  in sample  $i$ .
14. **(currently amended)** The method of claim 2, wherein ~~the~~ said second measure of variability ~~determined in (e)~~ is represented by a matrix  $B$ , and wherein said between group measure of variability ~~determined in (d)~~ is represented by a matrix  $W$ .

15. **(original)** The method of claim 14, wherein  $W$  is generated according to the formula

$$W = \sum_{k=1}^c (X_k - I\bar{x}_k)^T (X_k - I\bar{x}_k)$$

wherein  $\bar{x}_k$  is the group mean ( $1 \times g$ ) for class  $k$ .

16. **(original)** The method of claim 14, wherein  $B$  is generated according to the formula

$$B = T - W = (X - 1\bar{x})^T (X - 1\bar{x}) - W$$

wherein  $\bar{x}_k$  is the group mean ( $1 \times g$ ) for class  $k$ ,  $\bar{x}$  is the mean for all the data, and  $T$  is the total variance of all the data..

17. **(original)** The method of claim 14, comprising generating a comparison of the matrix  $B$  and the matrix  $W$ .
18. **(original)** The method of claim 17, wherein the comparison is a matrix  $W^{-1}B$ .

19. **(currently amended)** The method of claim 17, further comprising the step of:  
maximizing the separation between the said classes in a reduced  
dimensional space.
20. **(currently amended)** The method of claim 19, wherein maximizing the  
separation between the said classes in a reduced dimensional space comprises  
generating an eigenvector matrix  $L$  of the matrix  $W^{-1}B$  and an eigenvalue matrix  
 $\Lambda$  of the matrix  $W^{-1}B$ .
21. **(original)** The method of claim 20, wherein a column of  $L$  defines a discriminant  
function of the reduced dimensional space, and wherein each entry in the column  
indicates the contribution of each gene to the discriminant function.
22. **(currently amended)** The method of claim 19, wherein the variance-covariance  
structure is ~~similar~~ substantially similar in each class.
23. **(currently amended)** The method of claim 19, wherein maximizing the  
separation between the said classes in a reduced dimensional space comprises  
generating a singular value decomposition of the matrix  $W^{-1}B$ .
24. **(currently amended)** The method of claim 23, wherein generating [[a]] said  
singular value decomposition of the matrix  $W^{-1}B$  is performed according to the  
formula:

$$W^{-1}B = U\Lambda L^T$$

wherein  $U$  is a left singular vector,  $L$  is a matrix of discriminant functions, and  $\Lambda$   
is a matrix of singular values representing the discriminant loadings in the  
corresponding functions.

25. **(currently amended)** The method of claim 21, further comprising the step of:

calculating a discriminator vector for each sample  $i$ , wherein the discriminator vector represents a position of the sample in the reduced dimensional space.

26. **(currently amended)** The method of claim 25, wherein calculating [[a]] said discriminator vector comprises operating the formula:

$$y_j = iL_j = \sum_{z=1}^g i_z L_{ij}$$

wherein  $y_j$  is the discriminator score of the sample  $i$  ( a sample of  $g$  genes) for each column  $j$  of matrix  $L$  , and wherein the discriminator vector is a combination of each  $y_j$  into a vector having a dimensionality that is equal to the number of dimensions in the reduced dimensional space.

27. **(currently amended)** The method of claim 3, further comprising the step of:

generating discriminant loadings based on ~~the~~ said comparison.

28. **(currently amended)** The method of claim 4, further comprising the step of:

generating discriminant loadings based on ~~the~~ said comparison.

29. **(currently amended)** The method of claim 27, further comprising the step of:

generating a discriminator vector for each sample, wherein the discriminator vector describes a point in a space having one or more dimensions.

30. **(currently amended)** The method of claim 28, further comprising the step of:

generating a discriminator vector for each sample based on the comparison, wherein the discriminator vector describes a point in a space having one or more dimensions.

31. **(currently amended)** The method of claim 27, further comprising the step of:  
determining the contribution of the said expression levels of a gene or protein to the said discriminant loadings, ~~wherein a gene or protein that contributes significantly to a dimension is a gene or protein that is related to a cellular state of one or more sample.~~
32. **(currently amended)** The method of claim 28, further comprising the step of:  
determining the contribution of the said expression levels of a gene or protein to the said discriminant loadings, ~~wherein a gene or protein that contributes significantly to a dimension is a gene or protein that is related to a cellular state or a change in cellular state of one or more sample.~~
33. **(currently amended)** The method of claim 31, wherein [[C]] said number of classes is two or greater ~~and the space has C-1 dimensions.~~
34. **(currently amended)** The method of claim 32, further comprising the step of:  
generating a rank order list of said genes or proteins based on said contribution ~~to the dimensions of the space.~~
35. **(currently amended)** The method of claim 34, wherein the said rank order list is generated by calculating and comparing the F score for each gene or protein, wherein an F score may be calculated via transformation of a Wilks' lambda score.

Claims 36-45 **(canceled)**

46. **(currently amended)** A computer product for use in analyzing gene or protein expression data, the product disposed on a computer readable medium, and comprising instructions for causing a processor to:

accessing gene or protein expression data for a number of genes or proteins in a number of samples, wherein said data comprises expression levels, and wherein said samples are classified into a number of classes representing cellular states;

~~(a)~~ determine a first measure of the variability of expression levels of each gene or protein in the data as a whole; ~~and~~

~~(b)~~ determine a second measure of the variability of expression levels of each gene or protein within each ~~class of sample;~~ and

use the first measure of variability and the second measure of variability in the analysis of gene or protein expression information.

47. **(currently amended)** The computer product of claim 46, further comprising instructions for causing a processor to:

generate for ~~the~~ said gene or protein a comparison of the first measure of variability ~~determined in (b)~~ to the second measure[[s]] of variability ~~determined in (e)~~.

48. **(currently amended)** A system comprising a processor and instructions for causing a processor to:

accessing gene or protein expression data for a number of genes or proteins in a number of samples, wherein said data comprises expression levels, and wherein said samples are classified into a number of classes representing cellular states;

~~(a)~~ determine a first measure of the variability of expression levels of each gene or protein in the data as a whole; ~~and~~

(b) determine a second measure of the variability of expression levels of each gene or protein within each ~~class~~ of sample; and  
use the first measure of variability and the second measure of variability in the analysis of gene or protein expression information.

Claims 49-73 (**canceled**)